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FOULING INHIBITION

This invention relates to a process for inhibiting fouling of a substrate in a fouling environment, more especially a marine or other aquatic environment.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Man-made structures such as boat hulls, buoys, drilling platforms, oil production rigs and pipes which are immersed in water are prone to fouling by aquatic organisms such as green and brown algae, barnacles, mussels and the like. Marine structures are commonly of metal, but may also comprise other structural materials such as concrete. For smaller boats, the hulls may instead comprise, for example, wood or a fibre-reinforced resin. This fouling is a nuisance on boat hulls, because it increases the frictional resistance towards movement through the water, with the consequence of reduced speeds and increased fuel costs. It is a nuisance on static structures such as the legs of drilling platforms and oil production rigs, firstly because the resistance of thick layers of fouling to waves and currents can cause unpredictable and potentially dangerous stresses in the structure, and, secondly, because fouling makes it difficult to inspect the structure for defects such as stress cracking and corrosion. It is a nuisance in pipes such as cooling water intakes and outlets, because the effective cross-sectional area is reduced by fouling, with the consequence of reduced flow rates.

The commercially most successful methods of inhibiting fouling have involved the use of anti-fouling coatings containing substances toxic to aquatic life, for example tributyltin chloride or cuprous oxide. Such coatings, however, are being regarded with increasing disfavour because of the damaging effects such toxins can have if released into the aquatic environment. There is accordingly a need for non-fouling coatings which do not contain markedly toxic materials.

It has been known for many years, for example, as disclosed in GB 1 307 001 and US 3 702 778 that silicone rubber coatings resist fouling by aquatic organisms. It is believed that such coatings present a surface to which the organisms cannot easily adhere, and they can accordingly be called non-fouling rather than anti-fouling coatings. Silicone rubbers and silicone compounds generally have very low toxic properties. Silicone rubber coatings have, however, gained little commercial acceptance. It is difficult to make them adhere well to the substrate surface that is to be protected, and they are mechanically rather weak and liable to damage.

EP 0 032 597 discloses that silicone polymers onto which organic polymeric segments are grafted may be vulcanised to form non-fouling coatings. The vulcanisation procedure may utilise a crosslinking agent such as tetraethyl orthosilicate and a catalyst such as a tin salt.

GB 2 188 938 discloses that vinylic polymers containing polymeric silicone side chains may be used to form thermoplastic non-fouling coatings.

GB Patent Application 2 192 400 discloses anti-fouling paint compositions which comprise a vinylic copolymer obtained by copolymerisation of:

- (a) 1-50% by weight of a polymerisable unsaturated polysiloxane compound;
- (b) 0-30% by weight of a polymerisable unsaturated alkoxysilane compound; and
- (c) 20-99% by weight of a polymerisable unsaturated vinyl monomer other than (a) or (b).

The disclosed anti-fouling paint compositions may also comprise a hydroxyalkyl-tipped poly(diorganosiloxane) to the extent of 1-50 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the vinylic copolymer. The vinylic copolymer and the poly(diorganosiloxane) are not curable one with the other, and the coatings disclosed in GB-A-2 192 400

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are thermoplastic and not vulcanised.

Coatings which contain a chemically inert oil or grease, often called a slipping agent, have been reported to offer improved resistance to fouling. GB 1 470 465
 5 discloses the use of silicone oils as slipping agents in a vulcanised silicone rubber formulation. GB 1 581 727 discloses the use of silicone-free organic compounds, for example polyolefins with a molecular weight up to about 5000, as slipping agents in a vulcanised silicone rubber
 10 formulation.

WO 93/13179 discloses a composition for fouling inhibition which comprises (A) a functional-group containing polymer having no more than a minor proportion of siloxane repeating units and (B) a polysiloxane which
 15 is curable with the polymer (A). After application of the composition to a substrate and curing, the innermost region of the resulting coating generally comprises no more than a minor proportion of siloxane material whereas the coating presents a siloxane-rich surface layer to the
 20 external environment. As a result, the coating provides fouling inhibition properties whilst at the same time the problems of mechanical weakness of previously proposed silicone rubber coatings are alleviated or avoided.

7 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a process for
 25 inhibiting the fouling of a substrate in a fouling environment, which comprises forming on the substrate, before exposure to the ~~said~~ environment, a coating comprising a film-forming polymer (A) carrying unreacted silicon-containing functional groups providing latent
 30 reactivity, and thereafter applying a layer comprising a curable polymeric fouling-inhibiting material (B) and bonding the applied layer to the ~~said~~ coating by a condensation curing reaction involving the unreacted functional groups thereon.

35 The invention further provides a substrate bearing a coating which has been applied by the process, i.e.,

having an outer layer comprising cured component (B).

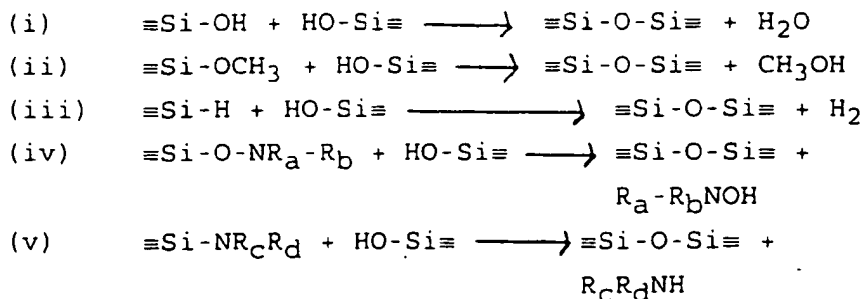
An especially important aspect of the present invention comprises inhibition of fouling of structures in aquatic and, in particular, marine environments, especially the hulls of boats and ships of all sizes.

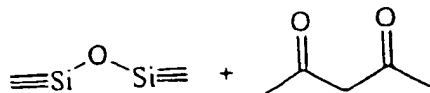
The curable polymeric fouling-inhibiting material (B) carries functional groups capable of condensation curing with the unreacted silicon-containing functional groups on the initial coating comprising the film-forming polymer (A). The material (B) advantageously comprises a curable polysiloxane, but other curable polymeric materials, especially fluorine-containing polymers, for example, fluoro-acrylate polymers, may be used.

7. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention is described hereinafter with particular reference to the preferred case in which the material (B) comprises a curable polysiloxane, but it will be appreciated that similar considerations apply in the case of other materials. Thus, in broad concept, the invention comprises the provision of an initial coating which, after application, carries unreacted silicon-containing functional groups which provide latent reactivity for subsequent curing with the curable polymeric fouling-inhibiting material (B).

The condensation curing reaction between the silicon-containing functional groups on the initial coating and a curable polysiloxane may proceed, for example, as follows:





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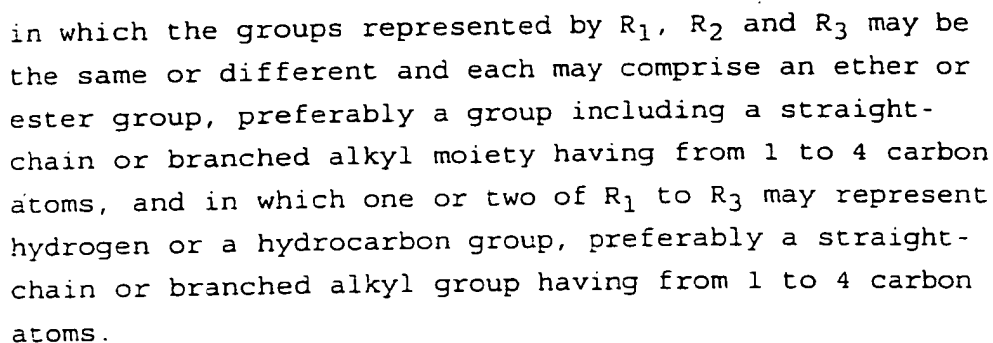
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Preferably, the curable silicon-containing

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$$\begin{array}{l} R^4 \\ R^5 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} C = N - O -$$

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groups are present, care must be taken to ensure that such additional groups do not detract from the desired latent reactivity. Examples of functional groups which may interfere in this way are acid functionalities and amine (including imine) and other base functionalities. Such interfering groups should be avoided both in the film-forming polymer and in the coating formulation used to apply the polymer.

Preferably, pendant curable silicon-containing functional groups in (A) are connected to the polymer by a chemical linkage that is resistant to aqueous hydrolysis in natural waters; sea water, for example, has pH 8.0-8.3. The silicon-containing bonds which are capable of undergoing condensation curing as described above, for example silyl ether and silyl ester, are therefore generally unsuitable for the purpose of attaching silicon-containing groups to the polymer backbone. It is preferred that the ~~said~~ chemical linkage should contain silicon directly linked to carbon. For example, the chemical linkage may comprise an alkylene group C_nH_{2n} where n is a non-zero integer preferably having the value 1-5, an alkylidene group, or an arylene group, for example phenylene, or may be a direct chemical bond to a carbon atom in the polymer backbone.

The film-forming polymer may be derived from one or more ethylenically unsaturated monomers, more especially from one or more ethylenically unsaturated monomers selected from unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, for example, ethylene, propylene and butylene; unsaturated halogenated hydrocarbons, for example, vinyl chloride, vinyl fluoride, vinylidene chloride and vinylidene fluoride; vinyl aromatic compounds, for example, vinyl pyridine, vinyl naphthalene, and styrene (including ring-substituted styrenes); unsaturated esters, amides and nitriles; and N-vinyl compounds, for example, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, N-vinyl carbazole and N-vinyl caprolactam.

Mention should also be made of polyvinylacetate and polyvinylalcohol.

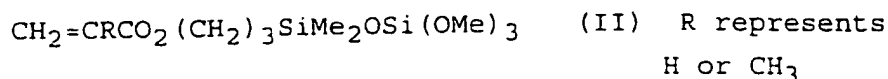
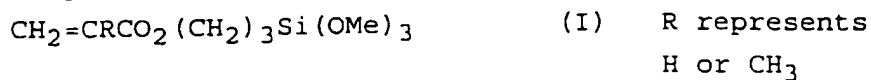
As further possibilities, the film-forming polymer may comprise repeating units derived from urethanes, ureas, urethane-ureas, amides, imides, amide-imides, epoxy compounds, and esters. Mention should also be made of alkyl resins and polyethers.

As particular examples of olefinic monomers may be mentioned such compounds as acrylic and methacrylic esters, amides and nitrile derivatives, styrene and vinyl chloride. Acrylate and methacrylate esters are preferred monomers, especially those derived from saturated alcohols containing 4-16 carbon atoms, such as the butyl, hexyl, octyl, decyl, dodecyl and hexadecyl esters. Mention should also be made of isobornyl acrylate and isobornyl methacrylate.

Advantageously, the polymer of (A) is derived from one or more monomers (A1) which carry curable silicon-containing groups and one or more monomers (A2) which do not carry such groups. In the case of monomer(s) (A1) carrying pendant curable silicon-containing groups, the molar proportion of monomer(s) (A1) to that of monomer(s) (A2) may be in the range of from 5% to 25%, typically at least 8% or 12% and usually not exceeding 20%. The preferred range is dependent principally on the nature of the latent functional groups, the latency period desired, and the nature of the polymer backbone.

Polymers (A) carrying curable silicon-containing groups may expediently be manufactured by the polymerisation of one or more monomers containing such groups, advantageously with one or more comonomers which do not contain such groups. For example, such silicon-containing monomers may be derivatives of compounds such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, styrene, or ethylene. Examples of derivatives of acrylic and methacrylic acid are the esters in which the esterifying group includes

a the ~~said~~ silicon-containing group. As particular examples of such derivatives there may be mentioned 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl acrylate and methacrylate (I) and 3-(dimethyl(trimethoxysilyloxy)silyl)propyl acrylate and methacrylate (II) (Me represents \equiv methyl).



10 Compound I (R represents CH_3) is particularly preferred ("TMSPM").

Examples of derivatives of styrene as monomers (A1) are those in which a benzene ring is substituted both with a vinyl or 2-propenyl group and with a silicon-containing group. As particular examples of styrene derivatives there may be mentioned the isomeric tri-methoxysilylstyrenes and the isomeric 2-(trimethoxysilyl-ethyl)styrenes. As examples of derivatives of ethylene as monomers (A1) may be mentioned trimethoxyvinylsilane and triethoxyvinylsilane.

20 Instead of using monomers (A1) which already carry curable silicon-containing groups, it is possible (but less preferred) to graft such groups, for example trimethoxysilyl groups, onto a preformed polymer carrying suitable reactive sites at which the curable silicon-containing groups can be attached.

Thus, for example, trimethoxysilyl and methyl dimethoxysilyl functional groups may be incorporated by reaction of the corresponding mercaptopropyl silane with epoxy groups.

30 It may also be advantageous to utilise two or more different comonomers not containing a curable silicon group, for example a C_{1-4} alkyl acrylate or methacrylate ester together with a C_{6-16} acrylic or methacrylic ester. Thus, for example, in another preferred embodiment, 35 polymer (A) is derived from the following monomers in

the following molar proportions:

	TMSPM	10%
	Lauryl or butyl acrylate 20%)	
)	90%
5	Methyl methacrylate 70%)	

The following general considerations are relevant in determining a suitable composition for the film-forming polymer having unreacted functional groups conferring latent reactivity:

- 10 i) Increasing the content of functional groups will generally increase the cost of the polymer material and will tend to decrease its storage stability, but tends to increase the period of latency when the polymer material has been applied to the substrate.
- 15 ii) The Tg of the polymer should be above room temperature and, in general, increasing Tg will lead to improved barrier performance of the coating and to an extended period of latency. It may be noted, however, that if the Tg is too high there may be interference with the subsequent curing reaction with the polysiloxane or other curable material (B), although the effect of this can in principle be reduced by increasing the content of silicon-containing functional groups. It will be appreciated that the Tg of the polymer can be varied by suitable choice of monomers and monomer proportions.
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- 25 iii) The preferred minimum content of silicon-containing functional groups in the polymer (A) in the initial coating formulation will depend, inter alia, on the reactivity of the groups concerned. Thus, for example, trimethoxysilyl groups will tend to be more reactive than methyl dimethoxysilyl groups, and each will tend to be more reactive than the corresponding propoxy groups (which will normally be isopropoxy groups).
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- 35 Although the film-forming polymer may include a

proportion of siloxane repeating units, advantageously at least a major proportion of the repeating units, and preferably at least 55% of the units, are other than siloxane units. The proportion of siloxane repeating units is advantageously not more than 25%, preferably not more than 10%, and more especially not more than 5%. In a preferred form of ^{the} composition, the polymer of component (A) is substantially free of siloxane repeating units.

The film-forming polymer may have a number-average molecular weight in the range of from 1 000 to 50 000, preferably up to 15 000, more especially from 3000 to 10 000.

If appropriate, a chain transfer agent may be used in the production of the film-forming polymer (A). As examples of chain transfer agents there may be mentioned 1-dodecanethiol and mercapto-propyltrimethoxysilane. The molecular weight of the polymer may also be controlled by varying the content of polymerisation initiator. Examples of preferred free-radical initiators include organic peroxides such as tert-butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate (available under the trade name Trigonox 215) and the materials available under the trade names Trigonox 27 and Trigonox 41-C 75.

It will be appreciated, from the requirement for the initial coating to have unreacted functional groups providing latent reactivity, that the initial coating formulation should not include any cross-linking agent or curing catalyst, nor indeed any other material which may detract unduly from the desired latency (for example, acids, bases, organic metal salts, water or other protic solvents). The initial coating should be formulated so as to behave generally as a thermoplastic material during the period of latency, with only a minimum of self-curing taking place. The initial film formation takes place by solvent evaporation rather than by a curing reaction.

The practical minimum period of latency will depend

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ethylenically unsaturated monomers selected from unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, for example, ethylene, propylene and butylene; unsaturated halogenated hydrocarbons, for example, vinyl chloride, vinyl fluoride, vinylidene chloride and vinylidene fluoride; vinyl aromatic compounds, for example, vinyl pyridine, and vinyl naphthalene; unsaturated esters, amides and nitriles; and N-vinyl compounds, for example, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, N-vinyl carbazole and N-vinyl caprolactam. Mention should also be made of polyvinylacetate and polyvinylalcohol.

As further possibilities, a polysiloxane copolymer may include repeating units derived from urethanes, ureas, urethane-ureas, amides, imides, amide-imides, epoxy compounds, and esters. Mention should also be made of alkyl resins and polyethers.

As particular examples of olefinic co-monomers may be mentioned such compounds as acrylic and methacrylic esters, amides and nitrile derivatives, and vinyl chloride. Acrylate and methacrylate esters may, for example, be derived from saturated alcohols containing 4-16 carbon atoms, such as the butyl, hexyl, octyl, decyl, dodecyl and hexadecyl esters. Mention should also be made of isobornyl acrylate and isobornyl methacrylate.

Advantageously, in a polysiloxane copolymer, at least 55% of the repeating units are siloxane repeating units. The proportion of siloxane repeating units is preferably at least 75%, especially at least 90%, and more especially at least 95%.

Mention may also be made of coatings (B) which are derived from polysiloxanes in admixture or conjunction with one or more organic polymeric materials. The polysiloxane content of such mixtures or combinations is advantageously at least 75% by weight, preferably at least 90% by weight and especially at least 95% by weight.

5 The other material(s) used in such mixtures or combinations may themselves carry functional groups which are curable with the unreacted silicon-containing functional groups on the initial coating, or may carry no such groups. In the case in which the other material(s) carry curable functional groups, those groups may be the same as those on the polysiloxane (which may itself comprise a mixture or combination of two or more polysiloxane materials, at least one of which is curable with the initial coating) or different functional groups may be employed.

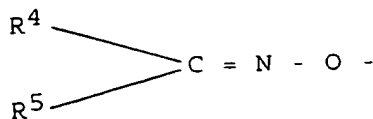
15 The other material(s) used in admixture or conjunction with the polysiloxane(s) may themselves have fouling-inhibiting properties, but need not do so provided that the total coating (B) has such properties. Mention may be made in this connection of coatings (B) which are derived from polysiloxanes in admixture or conjunction with one or more fluorine-containing polymers.

20 Other polymeric fouling-inhibiting materials, especially fluorine-containing polymers, may also comprise copolymers or polymer mixtures or combinations, and the discussion above relating to polysiloxane systems is then applicable mutatis mutandis.

25 Subject to curability with the unreacted silicon-containing functional groups of the initial coating, the curable polysiloxane(s) or other material (B) may in principle contain any of the functional groups, which may be pendant and/or terminal, described above in connection with the initial coating as susceptible to condensation curing. Interference with latency is no longer a consideration, however, so that, for example, there are not the same disadvantages arising from the presence of silanol groups, and the polysiloxane or other material (B) is advantageously curable by virtue of such groups. Additionally or alternatively, the polysiloxane or other

a material (B) may be ^{silanol or silicon-alkoxy groups, or} curable by virtue of curable functional groups selected from aliphatic, aromatic and araliphatic ether, ester and oxime groups, which may be substituted or unsubstituted, or also trialkoxysilyl or hydrosilyl groups. A curable ether group may be, for example, an alkoxy group such as, for instance, methoxy or ethoxy. An example of a curable ester group is acetoxy.

Thus, by way of preferred example, a curable polysiloxane may be curable by virtue of oxime groups of the formula



in which R^4 and R^5 may be the same or different and each represents a straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, preferably having up to 7 carbon atoms, more especially up to 4 carbon atoms, especially a methyl or ethyl group; an aromatic group, for example, a phenyl group; or an araliphatic group, for example, a benzyl group, or R^4 and R^5 together represent an alkylene group, or one of R^4 and R^5 represents hydrogen. A group R^4 and/or R^5 may be substituted or unsubstituted.

Oxime-functional polysiloxanes may be prepared by reaction of the corresponding hydroxy-functional siloxane with a ketiminoxysilane, for example, methyl tris(methyl-ethylketiminoxy) silane, or one or more of the following ketiminoxysilanes:

30 $CH_3Si [ON = C(CH_3)_2]_3$, $CH_3Si [ON = C(CH_3)C_2H_5]_3$,
 $(CH_2 = CH)Si [ON = C(CH_3)C_2H_5]_3$, $C_6H_5Si [ON = C(CH_3)_2]_3$,
 $CH_3Si [ON = C(C_2H_5)(CH_2)_3CH_3]_3$,
 $(CH_3)_2C = NOSi [ON = C(CH_3)C_2H_5]_3$
 $CH_3Si [ON = C(CH_2)_4]_3$,
 35 $CH_3Si [ON = C(CH_2)_5]_3$,
 $Si[ON = C(C_2H_5)(CH_3)]_4$ or $Si[ON = C(CH_3)_2]_4$.

Preferred polysiloxanes are linear polymers and advantageously have the structure $R^3O(SiR^1R^2O)_nR^3$, in which R^1 and R^2 , which may be the same or different on each silicon atom and on different silicon atoms in the polymer, each represents an alkyl group such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, or propyl; an alkenyl group such as, for example, vinyl or allyl; a cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl group; an aryl group such as, for example, phenyl; or a halogenated or cyano-substituted hydrocarbon group, with the proviso that one of R^1 and R^2 may represent hydrogen on some or all of the silicon atoms and that R^1 and R^2 may each represent hydrogen on some of the silicon atoms,

OR^3 represents a curable functional group in which R^3 represents a monovalent radical such as, for example, hydrogen, alkyl, aryl or R^4R^5CN where R^4 and R^5 are as hereinbefore defined, and n represents a degree of polymerisation. Preferably R^1 and R^2 are each methyl, although partial or total replacement of R^2 by phenyl may be of advantage.

It is generally advantageous for at least some and preferably all curable functional groups in a polysiloxane material (B) to be bonded directly to silicon.

The polysiloxane or other material (B) may have a number-average molecular weight in the range of from 500, 1 000 or 1 500 to 310 000, generally from 1 800 to 80 000 or 85 000. Preferably, the number-average molecular weight is at least 5 000, advantageously at least 10 000, and more especially at least 15 000. The upper limit of molecular weight will usually be 60 000 or 70 000.

The polysiloxane or other material (B) preferably has a viscosity in the range of from 7.5 to 200 poise at 25°C. By way of illustration, it will in general be desirable to utilise a hydroxy-functional polysiloxane having a viscosity towards the upper end of the range,

whereas for an oxime-functional polysiloxane it will in general be desirable to utilise a material having a viscosity towards the lower end of the range.

Advantageously, a curing catalyst, optionally in conjunction with a co-catalyst, is used to promote the reaction of the curable polysiloxane or other material (B) with the unreacted functional groups on the initial coating. Examples of catalysts which may be used include the carboxylic acid salts of various metals, for example, tin, zinc, iron, lead, barium and zirconium. The salts are preferably salts of long-chain carboxylic acids, for example, dibutyltin dilaurate, dibutyltin dioctate, iron stearate, tin (II) octoate and lead octoate. Further examples of suitable catalysts include organobismuth and organotitanium compounds and organo-phosphates such as bis(2-ethyl hexyl) hydrogen phosphate.

Other possible catalysts include chelates such as, for example, dibutyltin acetoacetate.

As a further possibility, the catalyst may comprise a halogenated organic acid, which has at least one halogen substituent on a carbon atom which is in α -position relative to the acid group, and/or at least one halogen substituent on a carbon atom which is in β -position relative to the acid group, or a derivative which is hydrolysable to form such an acid under the conditions of the condensation reaction.

Where appropriate in the following description, references to the acid catalyst include references to hydrolysable derivatives thereof.

The acid catalyst may be a mono-, di- or polybasic acid, but is preferably a monobasic acid.

The acid catalyst is a protonic acid and may comprise one or more carboxylic and/or sulphonic acid groups, preferably one or more carboxylic acid groups.

a ~~The or each~~ ^{Each} halogen substituent may be fluorine, chlorine or bromine, but is preferably chlorine.

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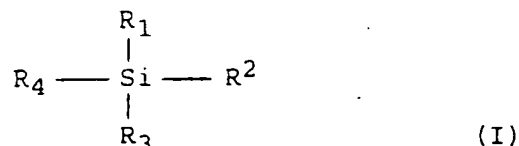
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the invention offer the possibility of dispensing with tin-based catalysts such as dibutyltin dilaurate.

The proportion of catalyst may be in the range of from 0.01 to 5% by weight, based on the amount of polymer (B), preferably at least 0.05% by weight and advantageously not exceeding 2% by weight.

It may be necessary or desirable to use a cross-linking agent for the curing reaction.

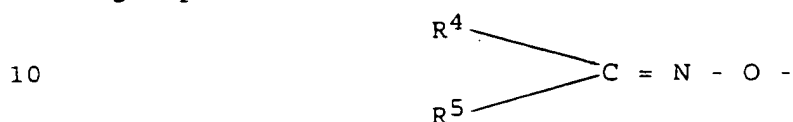
Advantageously, a cross-linking agent comprises a functional silane, more especially a functional silane of the formula



in which the groups represented by R^1 to R^4 may be the same or different and, subject to there being at least di-functionality, each may comprise a straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, preferably having up to 7 carbon atoms, more especially up to 4 carbon atoms, or an aromatic or araliphatic hydrocarbon radical, such as, for example, phenyl or benzyl, or an aliphatic or aromatic ether group, such as an alkoxy, phenoxy or benzyloxy group, or an ester group. An aliphatic group R^1 to R^4 is preferably an alkyl group, advantageously a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group, preferably a methyl or ethyl group, and an alkoxy group R^1 to R^4 is advantageously C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, preferably methoxy or ethoxy. Preferred examples of alkoxysilanes of the formula (I) include tetraalkyl orthosilicates such as tetramethyl, -ethyl, -propyl or -butyl orthosilicate, dimethoxydimethyl silane and diethoxydimethyl silane. It will be appreciated that, in order to serve as a cross-linking agent, a compound of formula (I) must be at least difunctional and preferably at least tri-functional. Any of the groups R^1 to R^4 in formula (I) may be

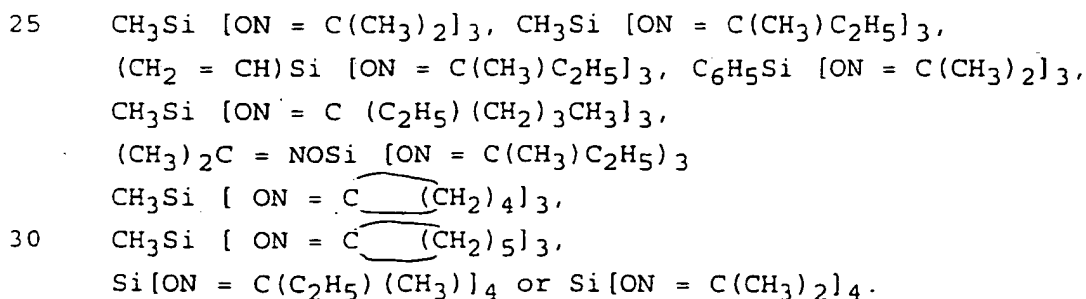
unsubstituted or may be substituted by one or more substituents selected, for example, from halogen (especially chlorine or fluorine), amino groups or alkyl groups, which may themselves be substituted or unsubstituted.

Alternatively, a functional silane cross-linking agent may be reactive by virtue of one or more oxime groups of the formula



in which R^4 and R^5 may be the same or different and each represents a straight-chain or branched saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, preferably having up to 7 carbon atoms, more especially up to 4 carbon atoms, especially a methyl or ethyl group; an aromatic group, for example, a phenyl group; or an araliphatic group, for example, a benzyl group, or R^4 and R^5 together represent an alkylene group, or one of R^4 and R^5 represents hydrogen. A group R^4 and/or R^5 may be substituted or unsubstituted.

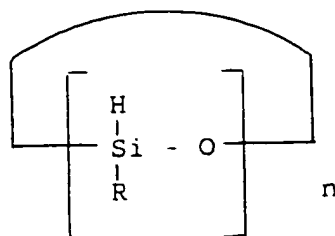
Thus, the functional silane may be a ketiminoxy-silane, for example, methyl tris(methylethylketiminoxy) silane, or one or more of the following ketiminoxy silanes:



Other possible cross-linking or curing agents include oximes such as vinyltris(methylethylketoxime) or methyltris(methylethylketoxime).

As a further possibility, more particularly when organometallic catalysts are used, especially tin-based

catalysts, a cross-linking or curing agent may comprise a cyclic compound of the following formula:



in which n is an integer of from 3 to 10, and R represents hydrogen or methyl. Such materials are less preferred, however, because of the possibility of foaming arising from hydrogen evolution on curing.

A silane cross-linking agent may in principle be incorporated in a monomeric form or in the form of a self-condensation product, which may be, for example, a dimer, trimer, heptamer or a low molecular weight polymer.

The proportion of cross-linking agent may be in the range of from 0.05 to 10% by weight, generally from 2 to 5% by weight, based on the amount of polymer (B).

The process for forming the initial coating and for applying the subsequent layer of curable polysiloxane or other material (B) is most conveniently carried out using a solution of the corresponding material in a non-reacting volatile solvent. Suitable solvents include aromatic hydro-carbons, for example toluene, xylene and trimethylbenzene; alcohols, for example, butanol; ketones, for example 4-methylpentan-2-one (methyliso-butylketone), 5-methylhexan-2-one (methylisoamylketone) and cyclohexanone; esters, for example butyl acetate and 2-ethoxyethyl acetate, and mixtures of the above with one another or with an aliphatic hydrocarbon, for example in the form of white spirit. Such solutions can be applied to the surface to be coated by any of the known methods such as brush-painting, roller-painting, spray-painting and using aerosol formulations. In order to minimise the

use of solvent on both cost and environmental grounds, it is advantageous to use as concentrated a solution as possible which is compatible with the coating technique employed. A solution of the coating composition comprising components (A) or (B), as the case may be, may comprise at least 35% by weight solids, generally at least 50% by weight solids. More concentrated solutions, for example containing at least 70% solids, may be employed if the polymer component (A) is of low molecular weight. In principle, the maximum solids content may be as high as 90% by weight or even more, but in general the maximum practicable solids content will be in the range 75-85% by weight, typically 80% by weight.

The presence of water is in general required in order to achieve full cure in the process of the invention, but specific addition of water is not normally required, either during or after application of the polysiloxane. It will in general be found that atmospheric moisture is sufficient to induce curing, and it will not normally be necessary or appropriate to heat the applied polysiloxane for curing purposes.

It is preferable to take steps to minimise the water content of all ingredients of the initial coating formulation and also the polysiloxane formulation, and it will be appreciated that no water or aqueous material should be added. Thus, for example, commercially available solvents will frequently contain a small amount of water (say, 1-2% by volume) and it is preferable to reduce the water content of such materials before use. In principle, such reduction in water content may be achieved by distillation in conjunction with a drying agent such as, for example, sodium, sodium hydride or calcium hydride or anhydrous calcium sulphate, but advantageously a reactive water-scavenger is used, for example, an inorganic salt such as, for example, magnesium sulphate (followed by filtration) or a mono-

A coating composition comprising polymer (B) may include one or more unreactive oils such as, for example, a silicone oil, especially a methylphenyl silicone oil such as that sold by Rhone-Poulenc under the trademark "Rhodorsil Huile 550" or a petroleum or polyolefin oil or a polyaromatic oil. A preferred example is petrolatum oil.

The initial coating may be a clear, transparent material or may be pigmented or dyed, provided that any pigment or dye used does not detract unduly from the desired latency (as a result, for example, of high moisture content or surface acidity or basicity). The pigment volume concentration in the coating formulation may typically be in the range of from 0.5 to 25%.

The curable polysiloxane, or other material (B) may likewise be clear, pigmented or dyed, and either or both layers may incorporate other excipients and/or fillers such as barium sulphate or other mineral fillers, pyrogenic silica, bentonite or other clays.

The thickness of the initial coating layer when dry may be in the range of from 50 to 100 microns, and the thickness of the layer comprising cured polysiloxane may

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Thus, for example, the substrate may be metal, for instance, steel or aluminium; wood; concrete; a fibre-reinforced resin such as, for instance, a polyester resin; or another plastics material. A known anti-corrosive coating (such as, for instance, an epoxy, vinyl or alkyd coating) may be applied to the substrate before application of the initial coating formulation.

A particular advantage of the invention is that the initial coating can be applied successfully over a range of worn or damaged anti-fouling coatings, especially if suitable barrier or anti-corrosive pigments are used, thereby avoiding a time-consuming and (in the case of toxic anti-fouling materials) potentially hazardous operation. In general, the only surface preparation needed before application of an initial coating according to the invention is a high-pressure fresh water wash.

Further important advantages are that the sequential application of layers according to the process of the invention is a simpler, more flexible and more controllable procedure than is offered by complex systems designed to produce outer siloxane-rich regions (such as WO 93/13179).

By appropriate selection of various parameters as described herein, especially the nature and content of the functional groups providing latent reactivity, the initial layer composition in the process of the invention can be designed to permit a relatively long time interval between the application of the separate layers.

The following Examples illustrate the process of the invention:

Example 1

A glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) substrate bearing a coating of aged anti-fouling material (self-polishing tin copolymer, rosin Laroflex or rosin acrylic) is cleaned by high-pressure washing and allowed to dry.

A first coating formulation is applied to the washed substrate by brushing and roller-coating and allowed to dry to give an initial layer of average thickness 75 microns having latent reactivity by virtue of unreacted functional groups derived from the coating formulation.

Before exhaustion of the latency period provided by the unreacted functional groups, a second coating formulation, comprising a curable organopolysiloxane or a curable fluorinated acrylic polymer, is applied to the initial layer and cured to give an adherent anti-fouling layer of average thickness 75 microns.

The composition of the first coating formulation is as follows:

Parts by weight:

Acrylic polymer A	54.7
Xylene	7.5
Bentone	2.9
Talc	16.7
Black iron oxide	2.9
Aluminium flake	13.0
Methyl isobutyl ketone	2.3

The latency period provided by the initial layer

formed from this composition is determined in a preliminary experiment, in which test portions of the curable organopolysiloxane composition are applied at a series of different time intervals to different test areas of the initial layer. The latency period is taken to be the maximum time interval, under the prevailing conditions of temperature and humidity (after application of the initial layer) at which satisfactory adhesion of the polysiloxane coating is still achieved.

Examples 2-8:

The process of Example 1 is repeated using the different initial coating compositions set out below. The same GRP substrate is used except where indicated.

Example 2:

	<u>Parts by weight</u>
Acrylic polymer A	67.0
Xylene	10.1
Bentone	1.6
Talc	9.3
Black iron oxide	1.6
Aluminium flake	7.2
Methyl isobutyl ketone	3.2

Example 3:

	<u>Parts by weight</u>
Acrylic polymer A	91.5
Xylene	8.5
<u>Substrate:</u>	gel-coated GRP (no previous anti-fouling treatment), primed with an epoxy anti-corrosive composition.

Example 4:

		<u>Parts by weight</u>
	Acrylic polymer A	54.7
	Xylene	7.5
5	Bentone	2.9
	Talc	16.7
	Black iron oxide	2.9
	Aluminium flake	13.0
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	2.3

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Example 5:

		<u>Parts by weight</u>
	Acrylic polymer B	67.0
	Xylene	10.1
15	Bentone	1.6
	Talc	9.3
	Black iron oxide	1.6
	Aluminium flake	7.2
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	3.2

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Example 6:

		<u>Parts by weight</u>
	Acrylic polymer B	91.5
	Xylene	8.5
25	<u>Substrate:</u> wood (no previous anti-fouling treatment), primed with an anti-fouling primer.	

Example 7:

		<u>Parts by weight</u>
30	Epikote 1001 Adduct	54.7
	Xylene	7.5
	Bentone	2.9
	Talc	16.7
35	Black iron oxide	2.9

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Aluminium flake	13.0
Methyl isobutyl ketone	2.3

Example 8:

5		<u>Parts by weight</u>
	Epikote 1001 Adduct	91.5
	Xylene	8.5
10	<u>Substrate:</u>	bare concrete (no previous anti-fouling treatment), primed with an epoxy anti-corrosive composition.

The acrylic polymer A used in the Examples is derived from the following monomers:

15		<u>Parts by weight:</u>
	Methoxyethylacrylate	306.6
	Methylmethacrylate	715.3
	Trimethoxysilylpropylmethacrylate	283.2
20	Mercaptopropyltrimethoxy silane	56.0

The acrylic polymer A is prepared as follows:-

Trimethylbenzenes (540.0g) are added to a 3 litre flange-topped reaction vessel, fitted with mechanical stirrer, temperature probe, water condenser and feed inlet. A monomer feed is prepared, made up from monomers and radical initiator Azobis(isobutyronitrile) (AIBN, 23.4g). The reaction vessel is heated to 100°C under a slow stream of nitrogen and the feed added over a 3 hour period. During the addition, the temperature is maintained at 100°C using a temperature control unit. Upon completion of the monomer feed, the solution is maintained at 100°C for 30 minutes after which time a boost of AIBN (7.8g) in trimethylbenzenes (30g) is added in one shot. After stirring the solution at 100°C for 45 minutes, a second identical boost is added and the

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= 70%
= 39.1°C
~ 3000

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Butylacrylate	198.2
Methylmethacrylate	757.0
Triisopropoxysilylpropylmethacrylate	393.1

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pressure (ca. 600 mmHg).

% Solids (Theor.)	=	70%
Tg (Theor.)	=	38.9°C

5 An alternative epoxy adduct II may be obtained analogously from 900.0 parts by weight of Epikote 1004 (a condensation product of bisphenol A and epichlorhydrin) and 100.0 parts by weight of mercaptopropyl-dimethoxymethyl silane.

10 % Solids (Theor.)	=	60%
Tg (Theor.)	=	61.9°C

15 The latency period provided by acrylic polymer A and the epoxy adduct I is up to 7 days; the latency period provided by acrylic polymer B and the epoxy adduct II is up to 2 weeks.

20 Coating formulations for forming the second coating in the Examples are as follows:

a) One-pack formulation

Parts by weight

25 α,ω -hydroxy functional dimethyl siloxane (viscosity 35 poise)	55.00
Methyltrimethoxy silane	2.50
Airflow silica (Aerosil)	2.20
Titanium ethylacetoacetate	1.00
Trimethylbenzenes	29.40

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b) Two-pack formulation

Parts by weight

Base

35 α,ω -hydroxy functional dimethyl siloxane (viscosity 35 poise)	100.00
Air floated silica (Aerosil)	8.00

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Catalyst Solution

Dibutyltindilaurate	0.08
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Parts by weight

Fluorinated acrylic polymer C	70.00
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Catalyst Solution

Dibutyltindilaurate	0.08
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Parts by weight

Methylmethacrylate	92.9
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Pentafluoropropylmethacrylate	19.40
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25 benzenes is 90.00 parts by weight, the quantity of the radical initiator AIBN is 5.10 parts by weight in the main monomer feed and 1.70 parts by weight in each boost.

Molecular weight (Mn) = 8000

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Parts by weight

 α,ω -hydroxy functional dimethyl

Air floated silica (Aerosil)	1.70
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